DEMOCRATIC

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Adenauer Plans "Greater Germany"

By the Editor

When you turn the page you will see a map showing the demands for frontier revision in Europe made by the West German militarists. It is a map which should make everybody sit up and take notice, for it shows that the West German militarists lay claim to European territories nearly twice as large as the area of the present West German Federal Republic.

Twice in this century the frontiers in Europe have been radically changed, once after World War One and once after World War Two. After each revision of the frontiers the German militarists clamoured for them to be changed again: after World War One this clamour led directly to the rise of Hitler and to the launching of Hitler's war; today, 15 years after the fixing of the German frontiers by the Potsdam Agreement of 1945, the German militarists are once again calling for the frontiers to be moved.

The demand for sweeping frontier revision in favour of Adenauer's Germany is not simply made by hole-in-the-corner groups; it is the official policy of the West German Government.

On October 23rd 1945 the West German Government issued a declaration stating:

"Notwithstanding the territorial limitation of its present jurisdiction, the Federal Republic feels itself identical with the German Reich within the frontiers of December 31st 1937; it is, therefore, called upon to represent and safeguard all-German interests."

(British White Paper, Cmd. 9306)

Interpreted from legal language this means that Adenauer's government claims the right to take over the German Democratic Republic, about one third of Poland, and a portion of the Soviet Union.

The territory demands made by the West Germans go even further than this, however. West German Minister Hans Christoph Seebohm makes speeches every weekend demanding the "return to Germany" of the so-called "Sudetenland" which has never lain within the German frontiers except for seven years during the Nazi period.

West German spokesman are more discreet in their claims on portions of the NATO states or neutral states but West German school books make statements such as the following:

"The restoration of Memel to the German Reich (in 1939) meant that here as with Austria and the incorporation of the Sudeten area, an injustice had been righted."

(History for Grammar and Secondary Schools, Part 5, Ernst Klett Publishers, Stuttgart 1953)

In many ways Chancellor Adenauer's territorial claims are even more untenable than those made by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The frontiers drawn after World War One left considerable German or German-speaking communities outside the German frontiers and Hitler could point to these alleged "suffering German brothers abroad" in support of his campaign for frontier rectification.

After World War Two this mistake was not repeated and radical but well-justified steps were taken to resettle the German-speaking communities of Central and Eastern Europe inside the new frontiers of Germany. When the West German Government today claims huge areas of Poland and other countries it cannot state that this is for the relief of oppressed German minorities, for these minorities are, to all intents and purposes, no longer there.

The frontiers of Germany were fixed by the Great Powers in the Potsdam Agreement in 1945. One German state, the German Democratic Republic, has, in all form, accepted the present German frontiers as final, and has, for the first time in German history, established really close and friendly relations with Poland and Czechoslovakia, Germany's closest eastern neighbours.

The West German Federal Republic has, in this matter, as in most others, completely ignored the terms of the Potsdam Agreement and is ready to take any opportunity to recreate the "Greater Germany" of the Kaiser and Hitler.

Now turn the page and study the map!

"Deutschland über alles"

"From the Maas to the Memel
From the Etsch to the Belt
Germany Over All"

Those are the words of the West German National Anthem, "Deutschland Ueber Alles", the same anthem which was sung by Kaiser Wilhelm's soldiers and by Hitler's troops.

The map on the opposite page illustrates the anthem with its dream of a "Greater Germany" stretching from the Maas (Meuse) River in the west to the Memel (Nemanas) River in the east, and from the Etsch (Adige) River to the Belt Channel in the north.

All territories shaded on the map lie outside the frontiers of the West German Federal Republic, but have been claimed, either officially or unofficially, for incorporation in a new "Grossdeutschland".

* * *

Here are details of the territories, amounting in area to nearly twice the size of West Germany, which West German militarists aim to conquer:

A. *Officially Claimed by Bonn*

① **The German Democratic Republic. An independent sovereign state forming the eastern part of Germany as defined by the Potsdam Agreement. Bonn propagandists generally refer to it now as the "Soviet Occupation Zone".**

"Our aim is the liberation of our 18 million brothers and sisters in the Soviet Zone. Up till now we have always spoken of the reunification of Germany. It would be better to say: Liberation."

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer ("Die Neue Zeitung", West Berlin, September 8th 1953)

② **The western territories of Poland, often called the Oder-Neisse territories. Bonn propagandists refer to this area as "East Germany".**

"... The Federal Government does not recognise the Oder-Neisse Line as the state frontier. It regards these territories as part of the German state."

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, (West German Parliamentary Report, October 2nd 1954).

③ **Former East Prussia. The Potsdam Agreement allotted the northern half to the Soviet Union, and the southern half to Poland.**

"We can hope that if we remain loyal to our allies ... your beautiful homeland — East Prussia — will be returned."

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, addressing East Prussian Landsmannschaft in Dusseldorf, July 10th 1960

B. *Semi-officially Claimed by Bonn*

④ **The frontier areas of Czechoslovakia, named "Sudetenland" by German expansionists. These areas were occupied by Hitler after the Munich betrayal in 1938.**

"We shall continue on our path ... ready to make the final sacrifice for our homeland, for our Sudetenland!"

Minister Hans-Christian Seebohm ("Sudetendeutsche Zeitung", July 23rd 1960)

C. *Claimed by West German Expansionists*

⑤ **Central Poland, including Poznan province and the "Polish Corridor". This area, always overwhelmingly Polish in population, was returned to Poland after World War One.**

"We must not ignore the rights to their homeland of those Germans who come from areas of expulsion lying beyond the Reich frontier of 1937".

Secretary of State Franz Thedieck, (West German Government Press Bulletin, July 6th 1960)

⑥ **Eastern Upper Silesia. Opted overwhelmingly for Poland in plebiscite after World War One.**

"It is impossible for us to disavow ... Eastern Upper Silesia ... and all that which was German, is German and will remain German, even if it did not form part of the German state between the years of 1919 and 1938 ..."

Minister Hans-Christoph Seebohm, ("Der Spiegel", Hamburg, November 19th 1952)

⑦ **Austria. Independent sovereign state, which Hitler forcibly incorporated in "Greater Germany" in May 1938.**

"A real Europe can only be formed when German unity has become a fact. This includes, I would remind you, apart from Germany, also Austria ..."

Jakob Kaiser, then Minister for All-German Affairs, ("Neue Zuercher Zeitung", January 26th 1952)

⑧ **Alto Adige, or South Tirol. Italian province with considerable German-speaking population with ethnic links with Austria. Has never formed part of Germany.**

"Save German South Tirol! ... Now it is up to the West German Government and the citizens ... to give the South Tirolers the help which this harassed folk needs so desperately."

("Deutsche Soldaten-Zeitung", April 1959)

⑨ **German-speaking areas of Switzerland. This area has never formed part of Germany.**

"A real Europe can only be formed when German unity has become a fact. This includes, I would remind you, apart from Germany ... part of Switzerland ...

Jakob Kaiser, then Minister for All-German Affairs, ("Neue Zuercher Zeitung", Zurich, January 26th 1952)

⑩ **Alsace Lorraine. French provinces grabbed by Germany in 1871, returned to France in 1918, and re-grabbed by Hitler in 1940.**

"The mother tongue and the national character of the Alsatians are German."

("Deutsche Soldaten-Zeitung", March 1959)

⑪ **Eupen-Malmedy. Part of Belgium since 1918.**

"We have frontier problems not only in the east but also in the west ... the Belgians are doing everything possible in Eupen-Malmedy ... to Frenchify these German parts of their country at express speed."

("Deutsche Soldaten-Zeitung", No. 13, August 1959)

⑫ **North Schleswig. Grabbed by Germany in 1864, opted for Denmark in 1920 plebiscite.**

"The Upper Silesian Landsmannschaft has issued a statement calling not only for revision of Germany's eastern frontiers with Poland and Czechoslovakia but also ... for changes in the German-Danish and the German-Belgian frontiers."

("Telegraf", West Berlin, May 22nd 1959)

⑬ **Klaipeda (Memel). Part of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic. Allotted to Lithuania by the Versailles Treaty in 1919, grabbed by Hitler in 1939.**

"Those who demand the restoration of the frontiers of 1937 are fools, because that would mean the renunciation of the ... Memel territory."

Waldemar Kraft, then Federal Minister, today Christian Democratic M.P., ("Frankfurter Allgemeine", June 5th 1953)

A. Officially demanded by Bonn

B. Semi-officially demanded by Bonn

C. Further territorial demands

The territorial claims made by the West German Government fall into three categories:

A. Officially claimed by Bonn. This area consists of the German Democratic Republic, Western Poland, and East Prussia (No. 1, 2 & 3 on the map).

B. Semi-officially claimed by Bonn. This area consists of the so-called "Sudetenland" in Czechoslovakia. Ministers of the West German Government have repeatedly laid claim to this territory, but no official government claim has been made (No. 4 on the map).

C. Claimed by West German expansionists. This consists of all other shaded areas. Claims to these areas, mostly in western Europe or neutral countries, have not been pressed officially, and have generally been expressed in the form of sweeping statements that "all territory that was once German must become German again" or "all areas where German is spoken belong to Germany".

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In all discussion of the frontiers of Germany, three historical frontiers play a role. They may be summarised as follows:

I) The 1914 frontiers. The borders of Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany. These include all areas shaded on the map with the exception of No. 4, 7, 8 and 9.

II) The 1937 frontiers. The borders of Germany before Hitler's expansion began. These include all darkly-shaded areas.

III) The 1945 frontiers. These include the two German states – German Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic. They are the frontiers laid down in the Potsdam Agreement, and recognised by the German Democratic Republic.

"REVENGE-SEEKERS ENDANGER PEACE"

Socialist States Warn World

The war preparations made by the West German Government have entered a new and dangerous phase, the governments of the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union stated in a joint declaration published on October 10th. The four governments appealed to the peoples of the world to take speedy steps to end the danger created by the revenge-seekers in West Germany.

The joint declaration stated in part:

"The war preparations of the Government of the German Federal Republic have entered a new and dangerous phase characterised by the effort to obtain, by any means, weapons of mass destruction and by increasing efforts to create a spirit of revenge amongst the West German population.

"The Government of the German Federal Republic and the leadership of the Bundeswehr today demand that they should be given all modern weapons, particularly rockets and nuclear weapons.

"The former Hitler generals who command the Bundeswehr have published a programme calling for the conscription of all persons able to bear arms; unlimited armament of the Bundeswehr with nuclear and rocket weapons; the creation of a strong navy subject to no restrictions; and the stationing of West German forces and military depots outside the frontiers of the German Federal Republic on the territory of other NATO states . . .

"The Government of the German Federal Republic has publicly declared that the main aims of its policy are the forcible incorporation of the German Democratic Republic and the annexation of Polish, Czechoslovak, and Soviet territory. It pursues a policy of hate propaganda against these countries.

"The Adenauer Government devotes huge sums to propaganda intended to instil ideas of revenge in the West German population. All means of propaganda are used for this purpose.

"The German Federal Republic is covered with a network of 'Landsmannschaften', societies and other associations which systematically organize demonstrations calling for the reestablishment of 'Greater Germany' and the annexation of eastern European territory. The Government of the German Federal Republic supports and finances these organisations, which are, as a rule, led by well-known nazis and war criminals. Bonn ministers often participate personally in revenge rallies . . .

"Since world public opinion takes a negative attitude towards the territorial claims of the Federal Republic the Government of the German Federal Republic attempts to camouflage its aggressive policy with phrases about a 'peaceful' examination of the question of the frontiers of Germany. Nobody can take such declarations seriously. The Government of the German Federal Republic knows full well that the states whose territories it claims will never allow a frontier revision in favour of the German militarists and that they will never bargain on this subject. Despite this, the Government of the German Federal Republic continues to make its claims and attempts to give them force by pressing ahead with rearmament. Under these circumstances it can only be concluded that the ruling circles of the German Federal Republic intend to implement their expansionist aims by means of force, through a military conflict.

"The policy pursued by the ruling circles of the German Federal Republic is becoming ever more similar to that pursued by Germany on the eve of World War Two. At that time the rulers of Germany also called for 'equality' in arms, shouted about the 'Communist danger', poisoned the German spirit with ideas of revenge, and clamoured for the conquest of living space . . .

"The aid given by the Western Powers to the militarisation of the German Federal Republic has led to the present situation in which the Bundeswehr lays claim to the role of the leading NATO military power in Europe. The militarist circles of West Germany are no longer content with the 'limited territory of the German Federal Republic' but wish to station units and installations of the Bundeswehr throughout the whole of western Europe in order to harness the European countries more firmly to their chariot of war. This has produced a situation in which the present allies of the German Federal Republic could be drawn into a military conflict, even against their own wishes, in order to implement the criminal plans of the West German revenge-seekers . . .

"The Governments of the United States, Britain and France and the governments of those European states which have entered into a military alliance with the German Federal Republic should remember the fate of those countries which participated in the rearmament of Hitler Germany on the eve of the Second World War, and the bloody sacrifices which the peoples of these countries had to bear as the result of the criminal policies pursued by their governments at Munich.

"Today it has become necessary as never before that all peace-loving peoples should act with determination to end the criminal game being played by the West German revenge-seekers.

"The most important step to be taken is the conclusion of a peace treaty with both German states. The Governments of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are ready to conclude such a treaty, and are firmly convinced that a positive solution will be found to the question of a peace settlement with Germany, including the West Berlin problem. The sooner this is done the better it will be for peace in Europe and for the German people.

"The four governments call upon the peoples and the governments of all states, particularly the states which took part in the war against Hitler Germany, to take joint efforts to avert the danger to peace represented by German militarism and revenge-seeking; not to allow the armament of the Bundeswehr with rockets and nuclear weapons; and to do everything necessary in order to conclude without delay a peace treaty with Germany, thus laying the foundations for peace and European security."

Social Democrats Support Land-Grab Schemes

The West German Social Democrats support the "Landsmannschaften", the revenge organisations in West Germany, in their "just demands", the official Social Democratic Press Service stated on October 18th.

The Press Service was reporting on a meeting between the Social Democratic leaders and the "East Prussian Landsmannschaft", which demands that West Germany should annex large areas of Poland and the Soviet Union.

A NEW-STYLE COPPER

By Christa Otten

Colonel Willi Salden, Chief of the People's Police in the town of Erfurt and recipient of the National Order of Merit, is one of those men who have gone through all kinds of stirring or terrible experiences, taking an active part in them, but who dismiss them all in a few quiet words as if they were of no importance.

Now, sitting across from me and twisting a cigarillo which wouldn't light between his fingers, he listed all the events of his life as if he were filling out a questionnaire.

He was born in 1909, the son of a blacksmith in a town in the Rhineland. Following the wishes of his father, he learnt the foundryman's trade. He soon entered the Communist youth organisation. He helped organise his first strike while still an apprentice. At the end of the 1920's he joined the German Communist Party. He alternated between life as a party organiser in the Ruhr mining area and as a prison inmate. Then he fought in the International Brigades in Spain. Later deported to France, he was turned over to the nazis. He was imprisoned in Buchenwald Concentration Camp where he took part in the underground resistance organisation.

After listing all these things he asked me quietly in his Rhineland dialect, "Is there anything else you would like to ask?"

"Yes, everything", I replied. He finally began to talk about his life, skipping back and forth through the years at random and stopping wherever he thought important.

"In 1920, when the workers' 'Red Ruhr Army' came marching through the streets of our town, my father left his anvil and ran out into the street shouting 'They are ours' and waving his hands. I was just a little lad at the time but I ran alongside the men as they marched, trying to follow the words of the new songs they sang and to sing along with them. But alas, I cannot sing. I have always wished so much that I could sing . . .

"Once in Spain we were quartered in a church which had been wrecked during the battle. I had just returned from setting out mines behind the enemy lines. As we all lay exhausted on the wooden benches — comrades from Hungary, Italy, France — suddenly the great singer Ernst Busch stood up with his guitar and began to sing. We learnt then for the first time the Song of the International Brigade. But with me, the words came unmusically and harshly to my lips; again I wished so much that I could sing . . .

"Once, in 1931, I remember how we celebrated May Day. Our parade led right through the working class area of town. But the Stahlhelm fascists came along with us, shouting and jeering. Then they began to throw stones. We kept right on marching. Finally they attacked us bodily. We had to defend ourselves. And then the police came, summoned to keep order. And their blows were very well-aimed — at us! There was not much time for reflection then, but I recall the bitter thought crossing my mind at the time — those policemen are the men who are supposed to protect the citizens!"

He lit another match and tried again to light his cigar after throwing away one unruly leaf of tobacco. He went about it awkwardly, evidently needing something to keep his hands busy.

"And then afterwards?" I interrupted.

"Afterwards", he said and exhaled the smoke, asking me a new question in return. "Have you read the book 'Naked Among Wolves' about life in Buchenwald? That's how it was. To be free again, that is also what I was always thinking during those years. Nothing else.

"After the war, the old comrades who were left found each other again. Work never ceases, after all. I was assigned the task of building up a police force. My first thought was — did that job have to come to me? The police — of all things! But that passed after a while. Such feelings don't last long when one does a bit of thinking. We began our work.

"We searched all over for uniforms, and for the right people to wear them. Then came decisions which contradicted one another. Orders which were not always so well-thought-out came too. It was a struggle to find the best way to do something completely new. Every day we met with leading comrades. There were fifteen of us in this area of Thuringia. We needed some kind of foundation, so we formed a Communist Party group. Now we could really begin with reconstruction.

"We used to call them 'special tasks'. Not only when we had to fight against the black market rings. We also went to the workers. They stood with challenging gestures in front of the ruins of their factories. 'Give us something to eat.' We argued, explained, scolded, and were amongst the first to volunteer when it came to clearing the ruins. They looked at our uniforms mistrustfully, but, hesitatingly, they followed us. If they stared too long and questioningly at me, I used to whistle back at them the song . . . 'For you are a worker too.'

"Today we can see the results . . ."

He nodded slowly and cleared the tobacco shreds from the desk into his hand, as if he were ashamed to speak further. I know what follows, however, after having heard the children from a school in Erfurt speak with joyous enthusiasm about their colonel.

Today he visits the children of the same workers he once argued with. He talks with them, takes part in their preparations for youth dedication ceremonies while they listen eagerly to what he has to say about the past and the present. How many evenings have also been required to get a band of young rowdies onto a better path in Erfurt — without force or arrests but through friendship! How much self-discipline is necessary to educate other people properly, even in something like traffic discipline! How much love and sense of responsibility is necessary to

protect adequately our factories and our life!

"Fifteen years as a People's Policeman", he resumed. "I divide them up like this: until 1947 it was a question of finding oneself, then till 1949 of gaining strength. After that came the period of testing what had been achieved. Ahead of us now is a period of continuation and progress."

Then he turned the tables and asked me a question.

"Which other People's Policemen are you going to write about", he wanted to know.

"Only about you."

"But I am no exception in any sense."

"That is exactly the point", I answered smiling. He understood me, and we shook hands in parting.

(Condensed from "Wochenpost", East Berlin)

England v. GDR Track Victory

Both men and women athletes of the GDR defeated the British track and field team in a rainy contest in East Berlin on October 16th. The match, which closed the track and field season, ended 116-95 in the men's events and 68 to 50 for the women of the GDR.

A high point of the contest was the European record in the shot put by Arthur Rowe of Britain (62 ft 8¼ in). This was one of the only two field events won by the British men's team, however.

British Team Manager Pat Sage, asked by a newspaper reporter as to what had impressed him most, said, "The 10,000 Berliners in the stadium, who held out in the rain and cheered both teams on!"

Functions of GDR State Council

The functions of the State Council which has recently replaced the presidency in the German Democratic Republic was explained by Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council, in the course of his speech to the People's Chamber on October 4th 1960. (The main portion of the speech dealing with foreign policy and allied questions was reported in the last issue of German Report.)

Walter Ulbricht stated:

"The establishment of a State Council accords with the fundamental changes which have come about in all fields since the establishment of the German Democratic Republic. The State Council embodies the patriotic unity of the population, the unity of the state leadership, and the unity of the population with the state leadership. The election of the State Council gives expression to the broadening of socialist democracy ...

"Many citizens think that a head of state has mainly formal functions. Naturally the chairman and the members of the State Council have certain formal tasks, but even in these tasks they must give expression to the creative activity of the State Council in accordance with the decisions of the People's Chamber in the interests of the people."

Walter Ulbricht pointed out that the constitution of the GDR, adopted in 1949, provided for a president who had no direct influence upon the legislative tasks of the People's Chamber or the exercise of the executive arm by the cabinet. The development of a people's democracy in the GDR had made a change necessary. The constitutional changes decided upon by the People's Chamber on September 12th 1960 had reorganised the leadership of the state to bring it into accord with present-day conditions.

"The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of our state and the State Council is accountable to it" Walter Ulbricht said. "The time has become ripe for the People's Chamber to establish from its midst a small working body which could supervise the implementation of policy in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism.

"When the People's Chamber is not in session the State Council carries out the basic tasks arising from the laws and decisions of the People's Chamber. It should, for instance, supervise and perfect the work of government bodies, leadership methods, the drawing in of the masses into the work of government, etc.

"If the cabinet should feel it necessary that enactments with legislative force should be passed then it makes an application to the State Council ... The State Council interprets laws insofar as this may be necessary.

"The main task of the State Council is to supervise relations between the population and government bodies.

"What then are the tasks of the cabinet? The cabinet has the task of preparing and implementing the laws and leading the entire activity of the Government."

New Opera House Opened

Leipzig's new opera house, most up-to-date in Europe, opened officially on October 8th with a performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger". The first showing one night earlier had been reserved for the construction workers and their families.

One of the new features of the opera-house is a closed-circuit television system which permits the director to see what is happening on all parts of the stage and in the wings.

The old opera house was destroyed by wartime bombing.

Nepalese Visitors

The first visit by Nepalese political leaders to Democratic Germany took place in late October, when M.P.s from the Himalaya kingdom visited industrial projects and major cities of the GDR. The visitors, from both Houses of Parliament, were led by Damber Bahadur Singh, President of the Upper House.

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Youth Volunteers Reclaim Swamp Area

Volunteer youth squads have drained the GDR's biggest swamp area after 2½ years of work.

The formerly water-logged "Wische" area lies 65 miles northwest of Berlin and is mainly below the level of the nearby Elbe River. The villages of the 135-square-mile area were transformed into islands whenever a severe rainfall made canals of the dirt roads. Drainage ditches, neglected for many decades, were choked with weeds and water plants and agricultural production had stagnated.

In May 1958 250 young volunteers started the huge task of clearing the old ditches and digging new ones. Only recently were they able to use a new machine, especially developed to deal with the difficult ditch-digging job. Most of the work had to be done with spades or small explosive charges. All in all, 400 miles of ditches were cleared or newly-dug by the thousands of young people who followed the first group into the swamp district.

The volunteers, members of the Free German Youth organisation, also constructed 35 miles of new or modernised roads and thus finally ended the isolation of the Wische inhabitants. In addition, they planted over 83,000 trees.

The new cooperative farms in the area, most of which were just trying to get on their feet during the past two years, received special attention from the youth volunteers. They built new homes, clubrooms, fences and more than 50 large, modern cattle sheds and they improved shops and kindergartens.

The land amelioration project has already resulted in a rapid increase in agricultural production. By the end of 1959, harvests of fodder plants had jumped to double or three times their old rates and pasture area had been more than doubled. As a result cattle herds had increased by 25%, cows were giving 35% more milk and 41% more beef was produced in comparison to 1956 figures. The area promises to become one of the most fertile in the whole republic, and farm incomes are rising rapidly.

Similar projects underway in other parts of the Republic are also aimed at improving agricultural production and ending the isolation of backward areas.

Map-Makers "Depress" Adenauer

The West German Government is upset that map-makers in western countries show the frontiers in Europe as they are, and not as the German militarists would like them to be, the "Rhein-Zeitung" of Koblenz, West Germany, reported on October 14th.

The West German Government has studied 75 leading western atlases, and found that 74 of them show Germany's frontiers as they were fixed by the Potsdam Agreement. Only one atlas, published in Switzerland, shows the frontiers claimed by West German expansionists. The newspaper described the results of the study as "very depressing".

WHO PAYS EICHMANN LAWYER?

The West German Government will pay the big bill for the defence of top war criminal Adolf Eichmann when he appears before an Israeli court next year, the West German news magazine "Spiegel" suggested on October 19th.

The magazine reported that the West German Foreign Office had "given its support" to Dr Robert Servatius, Cologne lawyer, who had demanded a fee of 100,000 marks (over £8,000) to defend Eichmann, Hitler's chief Jew-killer. Eichmann's family had been quite unable to raise such a sum.

Dr Servatius' main task would be to see to it that Eichmann did not name his accomplices. The "Spiegel" named three categories of people who feared Eichmann's revelations:

1. Officials who served in Hitler's Ministries.

2. Industrialists who collaborated with the SS in the exploitation of Jewish property.

3. Political collaborators in countries once occupied by the Wehrmacht, and now linked with the German Federal Republic by NATO.

The "Spiegel" disclosed that the American magazine "Life" had purchased Eichmann's memoirs but that the contract contained a special clause promising to omit the names of all Eichmann's collaborators who had not been brought to justice.

Bonn-Berlin Trade Talks Urgent

Discussions on a resumption of trade relations between West and East Germany are urgently necessary, the leading East Berlin newspaper "Neues Deutschland" stated on October 16th.

The existing trade agreement was unilaterally cancelled by West Germany on September 30th. The cancellation will come into effect on January 1st 1961.

Writing in "Neues Deutschland", a leading official of the GDR Trade Ministry pointed out that cancellation of the trade agreement automatically ended various annexes to the agreement. These included agreements on the supply of electricity, gas and water to West Berlin, and on railway goods traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

"These questions cannot remain unsettled: proper contractual agreements are necessary", the East Berlin newspaper stated. "Such agreements can only be concluded with the authorities of the German Democratic Republic.

W. GERMAN COPS FIRE MAYOR

The freely-elected mayor of the West German village of Ueberau, Hesse Province, was forcibly removed from office by 40 policemen on October 14th.

The mayor, Adam Buedinger, has occupied the office since 1948, and has been regularly re-elected every four years. Until 1956 Mayor Buedinger was a member of the Communist Party. After the Communist Party had been declared illegal by the West German courts, he ran for office as an independent and won again. The elected village council consists of three Social Democrats and seven independents who support the mayor's progressive policies.

The provincial authorities made no attempt to charge that Mayor Buedinger had been guilty of any criminal manipulations which would have justified his removal from office. The only charge made was that the "League of Independent Voters" which supported the mayor was "unconstitutional".

All candidates of the "Independent Voters" in the coming municipal elections were fingerprinted and photographed by the police, and their houses were searched.

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

While I was explaining to our map-maker exactly what should be shown on the map demonstrating West Germany's territorial claims reproduced on page 171 of this issue, we ran into the problem of place names. This point may be a little difficult for some readers to grasp: in England for instance (but not in Ireland), towns and villages and rivers just have one name, and that is the end of it.

In large areas of central and eastern Europe, however, the situation is different. In areas of mixed population, a town may well have three or four names not even faintly resembling each other. The capital of Slovakia, for instance, is shown in Czechoslovak atlases as Bratislava; in Hungarian atlases as Pozsony; and in West German atlases as Pressburg.

This is not only confusing: it has a political cloven hoof. As German colonisers crept across eastern Europe in the past few centuries, they Germanised the generally Slav names of the towns, the villages and the rivers which they encountered. Even places where there were few or no German settlers were given German-sounding names.

Map-makers and atlas compilers in other countries often took over these Germanic names, even for purely Polish or Czech localities. They may have done it because they were confused by the "szcz" combinations common in Polish names, but the more probable reason is that they were using German maps as a basis.

As a result, if you look at older maps of eastern Europe printed in Britain or America, you could easily get the impression that most of Czechoslovakia and Poland were really German-speaking areas. Looking up some old English newspaper files recently, for instance, I found that during the Munich crisis of summer 1938, most London papers carried maps of Czechoslovakia giving only the German place names even in purely Czech-speaking areas.

Today, I am glad to say, responsible map-makers in most countries have adopted the principle of giving places the names by which they are known in the language of the country, and not the name they are called by German expansionists. An exception is provided by most West German maps, which blithely continue to use German names for places hundreds of miles outside the German frontiers.

At this point some sharp-eyed readers may wish to take me to task for using the English "Munich" instead of the German "Muenchen" two paragraphs back, or for showing "Warsaw" and "Prague" on our map instead of the Polish "Warszawa" and the Czech "Praha". It may seem a little inconsistent, but I think an exception can be made in the case of internationally known names for big cities, particularly when there can be no intention of English annexation of Munich, Prague or Warsaw.

Incidentally, I note just as we go to press that we overlooked one detail on our map. The river shown in the top right-hand corner is labelled only "Memel", the German name. I plead guilty, but in extenuation I must state that there would not really be room for the other three names: "Nemunas" in Lithuanian, "Neman" in Byelorussian, and "Nemen" in Russian.

But there is one exception to the practice followed by GERMAN REPORT of giving most place names in the native language: we never refer to the little Polish town of Oswiecim by that name. This was the site of Hitler's biggest and most dreadful concentration camp. It will go down in history by its German name of Auschwitz.

Pretty Foul

Over once again to the Honourable Terence Prittie, undisputed claimant to the title of "Most Unreliable Foreign Correspondent in Germany".

On October 4th he regaled the readers of "The Guardian" of Manchester with a fine stew of revelations entitled "The Hub of Communist Subversion — Undercover Men Working Overtime in East Berlin".

He really should complain to the propaganda agency of the West German Government which obviously provided him with the material, because they have sold him a pup. By the very nature of things it is difficult to refute, in detail, stories about alleged cloak-and-dagger activities in any country; intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies and allied departments are notoriously reluctant to give information to journalists. But Mr. Prittie (or his informants) came up with such a series of howlers that it is easy to show that his "revelations" are doubtful, to say the least.

For instance, Mr. Prittie locates something which he calls the "Arbeitsburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party", an alleged "subversive organisation" at 49 Wilhelm Pieck Strasse in East Berlin. If he had done his homework properly he would have discovered that the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party with all its subsections moved a long time ago to a completely new address nearly a mile away.

A second example from the article shows that Mr. Prittie's arithmetic is rather weak. He claims: "Each year more than ten million Communist leaflets and brochures are smuggled into Western Germany... This literature is estimated to cost the East German regime about fifty million marks (West) a year and thirty million marks (East)."

A quick calculation shows that this means that each leaflet costs something over 13 shillings — worth rather more than their weight in gold. If Mr. Prittie believes this, he can believe anything, and I sometimes think he does.

The third example of sloppy reporting shows even more clearly just how unreliable Mr. Prittie is. He writes:

"There is another 'special section'... which deals with West Berlin — sending out threatening letters and telephone calls, using forgery and blackmail, recruiting ex-convicts, prostitutes and homosexuals. It is headed by Gerhard Danelius..."

Now curiously enough there really is a man called Gerhard Danelius. He happens to be Secretary of the West Berlin section of the Socialist Unity Party, which is a licenced and legal party in West Berlin, just as the Social Democratic Party is a licenced and legal party in East Berlin. He is a West Berlin citizen, has his permanent residence in West Berlin, and makes frequent public appearances there. If he were really responsible for practices such as forgery and blackmail, which are criminal offences in all countries, I find it hard to understand why the West Berlin police, who are not noted for great restraint as far as Communists are concerned, have not arrested him.

But let us give honour where honour is due: Mr. Prittie managed to spell Herr Danelius' name correctly, and this is an achievement for a journalist of his calibre.

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